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William Ellis Tucker of Philadelphia when he established his factory had no knowledge of the composition of porcelain, nor of the processes of its manufacture, neither had he any assistance from others. But with new untried materials, in a few years of experimental work he succeeded in producing a material substance which in every respect equaled the best products of Europe.

Analysis has shown the body contains about eight per cent of phosphate of lime, a much smaller proportion than is found in the English soft paste, although Tucker's porcelain cannot be classed in the soft paste category. Its specific gravity and thoroughly vitreous character were regarded by Dr. Barber as entitling it to be called a true hard paste porcelain which it more nearly resembles. Fire tests made by Prof. Isaac Broome, to whom Dr. Barber submitted specimens, proved that the Tucker porcelain could stand a higher degree of heat than the Sèvres porcelain ware of the same epoch. From 1816 to 1822, Benjamin Tucker, father of William E. Tucker, had a china shop in this city, at No. 324 Market (then called High) Street, above Ninth Street. There he built a small kiln where his son was able to paint the imported white china, firing it in the kiln. These first attempts at decorations at first were crude, but they interested him and led him to further ventures. He began experimenting with different clays which he got from the neighborhood. This resulted in time in the production of a fairly good opaque queensware. At this point, he turned his attention to kaolin and feldspar, and after much experimenting he finally discovered the proper proportions of these ingredients to use with bone dust and flint necessary for the manufacture of a high-grade porcelain.

It was in 1825 that he began using this ware in trade. The old waterworks at the northwest corner of Schuylkill-Front (Twenty-third) and Chestnut Streets were obtained from the city and the kilns necessary were erected. Then, in 1826, he purchased four acres of land and Alexander Dixon's feldspar quarry in Newcastle County, Delaware, and from this time until 1828 continued the manufacture, entering into partnership with Hulme and, in 1832–38, with Hemphill. The Museum is now in possession of a fairly complete collection of this pioneer manufacture of porcelain on this continent.

S. Y. S.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE MUSEUM

Among the improvements which the Park Commission is making in Memorial Hall in connection with the construction of the new Children's Museum, which is being arranged in the basement, the installation of the most modern system of electric lighting is perhaps the most noticeable.

Not only will the Children's Museum be lit in this most satisfactory manner, but the Pompeian Room, with the great model of the Centennial Fair Grounds, the cork models of famous European buildings and the reproductions of the ruins of Pompeii, all so dear to Philadelphia youth, has been already illuminated in a way which makes all these features vastly more visible and removes forever the blasts of hot and mephitic air which made one pant for a gas mask as one descended into this subterranean "dugout."

Far more important is a similar installation in the basement galleries containing the Frishmuth Collection of Colonial relics illustrating the home life, customs and domestic crafts and industries of the early settlers in Pennsylvania, founded and continually added to by Mrs. William D. Frishmuth. It is extraordinarily rich in objects of the highest interest to students of our earlier history and antiquities and its value to those who seek for any reason to reconstruct that bygone period is well nigh inestimable.

Formerly it was inadequately shown because of the limited amount of light provided by the few gas fixtures available. Now, the electric light perfectly illuminates every corner and the collection is for the first time visible in its true value.

This lighting, together with that in the new Children's Museum, has been installed under the direction of Dr. Edward P. Hyde of the Nela Research Laboratory, Cleveland, probably the highest authority in this country on the subject, who most generously gave his valuable advice and services free of charge to this Museum.

When the Children's Museum is finished and opened, a new passageway connecting it with the rooms containing the Frishmuth Collection will make access to both easier, provide a perfect circulation through this part of Memorial Hall and conduce greatly to the comfort of the visiting public.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The School of Industrial Art has pledged itself for much patriotic work. The recent Third Liberty Loan drive carried out by an organization of representatives of the thirteen classes of the School, with Robert Paul Marenzana as chairman, set $12,000 as a goal. This being immediately realized, various advances were made until the close of the campaign, when $74,000, or more than six times the original goal, had been secured.

The total of the War Savings Stamps sales was $2,563. The total of the Belgian and Armenian Relief Fund was $520.10. To this has been added the French Orphans' Relief Association, to which the students are responding well.

Supplying coast patrol, mine sweepers, tankers, and merchant marine training ships (on which our own boys are serving) with books, games and victrola records, has been undertaken by a committee of students of which Miss Marion Hengst is chairman, and already a considerable number of the craft has received these gifts.

The significant design painted on the first float of the Democracy Parade was executed at a few hours' notice by Messrs. Copeland, Ege, Warwick and Sinnock, with the assistance of two of the pupils—Lambert and Walton. A letter afterwards received from the committee having the parade in charge stated that this float was considered the finest design for the parade.